

# FARMERS' PAGE

A Regular Weekly Feature for the Farmers of Anderson and adjoining Counties. Contributions for this page gladly received.

## THE FARMER AND WAR

In the Path of Armies the Producer Becomes Helpless

By DAVID STARR JORDAN

Dr. David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford University is a friend of all nations. He knows them. He is a friend of humanity, for he knows it. As a student of history and an advocate of peace he is held in honor the world over. In presenting Doctor Jordan's masterful analysis on the outbreak of the present war, which was that we should "guard the farmer's interests and spell out the meaning of this chaos."

And, indeed, at a time like this all of us need the guidance such minds as Doctor Jordan's can give.

You will also be interested in Doctor Jordan's latest book, "War's Aftermath," published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. In this work Doctor Jordan shows the effect of our own Civil War on the manhood of the country. The results of the present conflict will stand as the fulfillment of the prophecy which this book has now become.

The two demands of the farmer on his government are security and justice. In war both are taken from him.

If one will start out on the road in any direction from anywhere in the United States, let us say, for example, from Springfield, Ohio, he will find ample evidence that the farmer has security. He will find handsome, well-shaded towns, good roads, neat farmhouses scattered along the road, one for each farm with its barn and other belongings without the slightest attempt at defense from any outside foe and with no fear that danger lurks in isolation. This represents one extreme of the world. The center of the population of the great republic is also the center of peace.

Under the flag where hatred dies away the farmer feels absolutely certain to care for his crops in security and in the evening of the day or the life time to be able to toast his toes by the fire in perfect serenity.

For the other extreme we may go to another land, as richly endowed by nature as southern Ohio, and not unlike it in physical aspects except for its nearness to the sea.

This, Macedonia.

It has been civilized for more than two thousand years, nearly ten times as long as Ohio. It has been a Christian land since the days of Saint Paul, who wrote an epistle to the church of its capital city, the Thessalonians of his day, not the people of Thessalonika (Salonica).

Aristotle was born in Macedonia, and so, alas, was Alexander the Great. On his field of Philippi Roman freedom went down with Brutus and Cassius, before the imperialism of Caesar and Antony. And since the days of Alexander and Caesar, Macedonia has not known security or justice. It has known the march and the counter-march of war. Romans, Greeks, Turks, Bulgarians, Servians, Italians; and now, at least the Greeks.

## LISTEN!!

### HEAR IT?

That's OPPORTUNITY knocking at your door.

It's like this—I have a farm of 240 acres of good land; run down slightly, but a GOOD farmer can easily and economically build it up. It is situated three miles this side of Sandy Springs and eight miles from Anderson.

\$1,500 down and the balance on yearly payments will turn the trick—and the price is VERY LOW.

**H. G. LOVE**  
Real Estate  
Up Over Hardware Jewelry Store

The soldier and the farmer, the two cannot occupy the same lands. The soldier stands for might and violence.

The farmer needs justice and security. In the last month of May I took a long trip through Macedonia. I found good, honest farmers here and there, but not many. Their life was very different from farm life in Ohio.

There were no houses standing along the road. Everybody lived in the villages, even though the lands were ten miles away. And the villages were crowded just as closely as houses could stand.

Think of Farming at Night!

The streets paved with rough stones, edges upward, were just wide enough to let a camel or a cart drawn by a buffalo pass. A Greek army had passed by a few months before, and half the houses, sometimes all of them, in every town had been burned. And the helpless farmers crouched where they could, and did their farming furtively, in the night, sometimes, because nights may be safer than the day. And there were more women than men on farms. The men were dead on the battlefields. They were drafted off to make new armies, or they had fled across the border for safety in Bulgaria. In one small town, Singelovo, not a man was left. With the women all breadwinning rested.

And the farming was not very good. The ground was barely scratched by the plow. The fields of wheat and rye and Indian corn would look stunted and shabby in Ohio. Often in good land one would see strips covered with blackberries and wild flowers, bits of virgin soil never yet touched with the plow, though the forests had been cleared away before the days of Saint Paul. Other tracts are overgrown with scrubby oaks and sometimes with wild lilacs, although not a big tree was left standing to make a forest. The Turks once held Macedonia, and it would seem that they hated trees. The Chinese have a proverb that "where armies quarter thorns and thistles grow," and armies have quartered in Macedonia for twenty centuries. And for this reason there can be no good farms. The cattle are wild and give but little milk. They are used with the primitive European buffalo, as beasts of burden. Horses are few and small and mostly vicious. The sheep, the same breed they had in Judea in Bible times, are handsome and active, but carrying very little wool; a couple of pounds a year would be a big average.

There would be no use in improving the stock when the soldiers may come any minute. And between bands of soldiers come the bands of brigands. A brigand in Macedonia, as in Mexico, Korea, and China, is a farmer who has quit. If he can't make a living on the farm, or if someone has seized his farm he becomes an armed tramp. And a million of people, Bulgarians, Turks, and Greeks are refugees in and out of Macedonia. Armed or unarmed, mostly helpless, they have taken to the road. For all the people of one race or one church in these war-wasted lands drive out all the others and divide their property.

The farmer, who is rich and prosperous today may have to leave the country tomorrow on two hours' notice, by the light of his blazing house, with whatever he can carry on his back.

Barren, Too Great to Bear.

Europe is today suffering from the conditions of Macedonia, on the biggest possible scale. Everywhere the horrors of war—slaughter by machinery, siege guns, Zeppelin bombs, blood-drunk and wine-drunk soldiers, and the farmer has no recourse. Till the end of July the farmers of Belgium felt as secure as the farmers of Ohio. Belgium was the most industrial, the most prosperous, the most peace-loving part of Europe. Now its farms and villages are a blackened desolation. The farmers are crowding by the hundred thousand, penniless, homeless, into the forests of Holland and England. Holland and England do their best, but they too must fail.

The burdens on the farmer in Europe everywhere are already greater than he can bear. He is taxed beyond endurance to pay the interest on the old war debts, which for all of Europe amounted to \$30,000,000,000, an endless caravan of ciphers before this war began.

All wars are fought on borrowed money, and no war ever fought has ever yet been paid for by any nation. Only Great Britain and the United States, with some of the smaller nations, have tried to pay.

On the top of all this comes the burden of the costliest and most horrible war that was ever fought. Even to the farmer who lives away from the battle line the burden is crushing. His sons are called to the slaughter on the pay of a cent or two a day, 20 cents a month in the French army, 20 cents a month in the Greek, the others in proportion. And if he is near the firing line everything else goes. He may be thankful to be even a refugee.

Only two years ago the Bulgarians, with the Servians and the Greeks, rushed to the liberation of Macedonia. And when the war was over the Macedonian farmers swarmed up in Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian farmer said to him: "Why don't you stay in Macedonia? We went there to set you free. Now you come here to crowd us out of our jobs, to die in our beds. My brother died in Macedonia. We can't support you. Oh, go back."

And the Macedonian answered: "Who told you to come down to trample our vine, to destroy our fields, to kill our cattle and sheep, to leave our houses for the Greeks to burn? I don't care if your brother is dead. Mine is dead too, and we are all dying."

Why Food is Cheap in England.

The farmer of America gains nothing from the losses of the farmers of Europe. We are all in the same boat, and whatever harm the prosperity of one part of the world inflicts on all. For some of his products the American farmer may get a little more. For other articles he gets a little less. In wartime he may have no market at all. Whoever buys of him must have money to buy with. Food is cheap today in England because so many go without their usual food, buying only the cheapest articles. In London a month ago the finest fruit was sold for next to nothing. No one would eat Sussex peaches or Devon grapes while the continent was burning. So it is everywhere.

In war there is no demand for luxuries, no care for comfort, no continuity of industry, no demand to buy, and among millions of people nothing to buy with. The interest of one nation is the interest of all so far as farmers and workmen are concerned.

The farmer has no greater enemy than war. He has no greater need than peace. And peace is the mission and the duty of a republic. A republic is a form of government fitted for mankind's own business. Its business is mainly justice, sanitation, education, and peace. With fair play, good schools and security, the farmer can do the rest for himself.

The war of today has its primal motive to keep the farmer down. It is, at bottom, the fight of pride and privilege against the common man. It is the last stand of imperialism against democracy. It is the last supreme effort of those who believe that some men and some nations are good enough to rule other men and nations against their will. This is not the whole story of the war, but it is what the war has come to mean. All wars have their origin in wicked passions of men, mostly in these two arrogance and greed. No nation can make money out of any war, and no nation that begins a war can tell how it will end. But in every war there are some few men, contractors, gunmakers, iron-plate makers, who make a good deal of money. And so long as the Krupp, the Vickers, and the Schneider of Europe, the "army-plate patriots" of Germany, England, and France have their way there will always be war, and the farmers of the world will pay for it. The farmer is the foundation of prosperity, and it is he who feeds the whole world when it goes ill with the farmer.

Fall to each what he befall. The farmer he must pay for all.

And the farmer must help us look after the politics of the world as well as that of his country, state, or nation. The conquests of science have made the whole world our neighbors. Our neighbor's government concerns us all. We must learn to watch it. Whatever we do not keep watch of soon falls into bad hands.

Universal vigilance is the price of liberty.

That publicists is the only safe guard against graft. Because world politics grants more secrecy and pays more dividends than local politics. It is in the worse condition than any other.

The emergency plan, at the age and time, we may have a Concert of Peoples, a gathering of soldiers, war agents, and diplomats, but an assembly of good men devoted to the common welfare of Europe.

Like the Seed in the Harvest.

What the outlook be dark or bright, the duty of all good men is to "God back our own nation, that we may begin again." So we may begin here and now. We may bind up wounds. We may strike off chains. We may comfort the widow and the fatherless. The peoples will be weaker, exhausted in money, in courage, in intelligence, in hope. The standards of life will all be lower.

Worse than this, war relaxes the standards of coming generations. The mind that is left determines what the future shall be. Like the seed in the harvest, the human harvest that war sows is that of lessened human efficiency.

In time of peace as in time of war we shall strive for the more abundant.

three years had its source in the recklessness of Europe. Our congress and our president had no part whatsoever in creating it. It is part of the uncertainty of all business, in the face of the crimes and the horrors which have actually come.

Security is Essential to Prosperity.

What the farmer wants, what every good citizen most wants, is security. The "armed peace," the truce among half-bankrupt nations armed to the teeth, is not peace. It is not security. As security, armies and navies have proved the ghastliest and costliest failures in history.

The Balance of Power, another form of the same Great Illusion, now breaking up in measureless disaster, has failed over and over before. Each trial and each failure is more terribly ruinous.

The war system, the system of sabre rattlers, war traders, war scares, war robberies, and war corruption, has risen through our neglect. The people who pay for it must learn to put it aside, and they will.

The war system must go. No reform is secure while this system lasts. We must find some system of national defense less hideously dangerous to the interest it pretends to protect.

"Law is for the weak; force is for the strong; law is a makeshift; war is a reality." This dictum of the group of men called Pan-Germans is the doctrine of all war. The incident of Zabern, the military murders of men who dare to speak, the seizure of Belgium, all our law in the face.

All Europe is today under martial law. Martial law is the law of war. It is the paralysis of all civil law. In war laws are silent. Thus barbarism takes its revenge. It will take it over and over again so long as civilization rests its defense on barbarism. Even a "holy war," if such an anomaly ever existed, could be carried on only by methods most unholy.

Those who rule by force and fear have their fits of madness when their power begins to wane. Dread of the loss of power is the mainspring of the bloodiest follies in history. This war is the more wicked because it is unfair. Our cannon are as fatal to our friends as to our enemies. For our friends are not all in one camp, nor our enemies in another. Courage, virtue, and patriotism are not the gifts of any one race. All the people of Europe and America really belong to one race—the race of men.

There can be no abiding civilization without security of property and life. There can be no abiding peace save in democracy. There can be no security in democracy while absolutism is its main interest in some form of robbery of the people it holds in its chains. Europe has no man for this. This, absolutism will know. This, democracy must realize.

If the peace which shall some time follow leaves any of the people of Europe helpless in their own affairs, it will be only a temporary truce. The same abuses will bring the same murderous and undiscriminating remedy. Thus it is that "history repeats itself" for in this unremembered world "history is made only to be immediately forgotten."

Here is the work for the statesman. It is his part to see that history does not repeat itself, that the old blunders and crimes shall not blot the future. And never had Europe more need of a statesman than today.

War is a mere wreckage, with no power for good in itself. It destroys far more of good than evil. "War creates more scoundrels than it kills." Militarism is again in the saddle. The blood of the nations is ebbing. Defeat means the end of ferment of race, the abiding spirit of revenge. Victory means victory, the growth of the uncanny bubble of national egotism. Victory and defeat of forty years ago have been the largest factor in the rule of the war system of today. The "nightmare of Europe" that rose from Gravelotte and Sedan overspread all the nations. Whichever side may win in the flaming Ardennes will find within itself a foe more wily and more dangerous than any encountered on the battlefield. If Germany is to be redeemed, it must save herself. Not all the battalions of Europe can cure her of the war poison. The other infected nations, Great Britain, France, Russia, and the rest must rise up, out of their own salvation.

The hour for meditation must come sooner or later. The earnest men of Europe look to the United States for the final decisive action. Ours is the only great nation not sinking in the quicksands. America alone can reach out the hand of extrication. The final help, says a London publicist, "is the duty of America. It is the only opportunity to be had in history" whatever form the efforts of President Wilson may take, the democrats of Europe will mobilize behind him and give him every support.

Our one ultimate hope is that instead of the Concert of Powers, over and over and over, we may have a Concert of Peoples, a gathering of soldiers, war agents, and diplomats, but an assembly of good men devoted to the common welfare of Europe.

Let war be declared and every individual in a nation is ready to lay down his goods and his life. This is why, to some noble men, war appears as a noble thing. But what makes it appear so is the passion which enters its service. That passion is needed for the good things of life: for good instead of evil, for truth instead of lies, for love instead of hate. To turn it into these channels the friends of hate. To turn it into these channels for friends of reason are always working. For the moment their voice will not be heard. But as the war pursues its dreadful course as its fatal and unforeseen consequences unfold, the heart of what we are doing begins to penetrate from our senses to our imagination as the dreadful awakening succeeds to the stunning shock. It will be for the friends of reason to drive home the lesson, first and foremost, into their own heart and brain, then, if the strength be given them, into the conscience of mankind. That is our war, the eternal and holy war for those of us who believe in reason. In this dark hour of our defeat let us not forget it.

## Commercial and Financial

### Financial

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Numerous favorable developments imparted greater cheerfulness to the general financial situation today. Trading in bonds was broader and larger in the aggregate than since the recent resumption and greater firmness was shown by seasoned investors.

Decline in some obscure bonds were again severe, ranging from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 points. The more substantial advances included Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway 4s and 5s, New Haven 6 1/2 New York Railway adjustments 5s and New York, Westchester & Boston 4 1/2s, the latter recovering 9 1/2 points of their spectacular decline of the mid-year.

The decision to issue daily what, in effect, amounts to an official list of transactions in stocks, also served to stimulate confidence.

There was an increased inquiry for almost all classes of short term notes. The \$5,000,000 Swedish government loan taken by a financial syndicate proved successful. There were rumors of further loans to foreign governments but these lacked confirmation.

Money for the short dates was obtainable at lower rates and call loans went down to 3 1/2 per cent. The local flow of money indicated that clearing house institutions have lost a considerable sum to the sub-treasury, largely owing to the heavy payments of special revenue taxes and further retirement of emergency currency. Exchange on London was dull but slightly easier, but Reichmarks continued strong. The Bank of England made an indifferent weekly exhibit, showing a loss of \$4,000,000 gold.

Additional railway returns for October showed further heavy losses in net earnings.

### New York Cotton

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Reports of an easier turn in Southern spot markets were accompanied by some Southern selling in the cotton market here today and prices broke rather sharply. The close was steady at a net loss of 9 to 16 points.

After opening steady at a decline of 1 to 3 points in response to low cables, then due, the market began to sag off under scattering liquidation and Southern and Liverpool selling. There was enough investment buying to help the undertone, but it was in evidence only on a scale down. While Southern offerings became rather more liberal during the afternoon with May and later deliveries selling down to the lowest prices reached since the reopening of the exchange.

Trading in December and January was relatively quiet, but those months fully shared the decline with December, selling at 7 cents or within 10 points of the recent low level while January and March broke to the low point of November, 18. Closing prices were steadied by covering but at practically the low point of the day.

Some of the southern spot markets showed slight declines, and there were rumors of lower offerings from the interior, while some attributed the southern selling to hedging against supplies being quiet in the south.

Spot cotton quiet. Middling uplands 7.50; Gulf 7.75. No sales with December. Cotton futures closed steady.

Open high low close

January . . . . . 7.27 7.15 7.15

March . . . . . 7.45 7.47 7.37

May . . . . . 7.76 7.58 7.49

July . . . . . 7.74 7.74 7.65

October . . . . . 7.95 7.97 7.90

### Cotton Seed Oil

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Cotton seed oil advanced 9 to 14 points early on lighter offerings of crude, scattered local buying on the firmness in large and supporting orders from the south. Later there was a slight setback, but the close was 5 to 10 points net higher. Sales 15,800 barrels.

The markets closed steady. Spot 5.60@5.80; December 5.65@5.70; January 5.67@5.85; February 5.68@5.84; March 5.67@5.83; April 5.65@5.80; May 5.63@5.79; July 5.67@5.83.

life, for a wiser, and more patriotic public opinion, and for a public conscience which will make an end to a senseless war. But what makes it appear so is the passion which enters its service. That passion is needed for the good things of life: for good instead of evil, for truth instead of lies, for love instead of hate. To turn it into these channels the friends of hate. To turn it into these channels for friends of reason are always working. For the moment their voice will not be heard. But as the war pursues its dreadful course as its fatal and unforeseen consequences unfold, the heart of what we are doing begins to penetrate from our senses to our imagination as the dreadful awakening succeeds to the stunning shock. It will be for the friends of reason to drive home the lesson, first and foremost, into their own heart and brain, then, if the strength be given them, into the conscience of mankind. That is our war, the eternal and holy war for those of us who believe in reason. In this dark hour of our defeat let us not forget it.

### Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—In response to a general demand by members and their clients, the stock exchange authorities today published two lists of stock prices, the first as of one o'clock and the other after the close. Both contained minimum and bid and asked quotations, and the later list included final prices.

Beginning tomorrow the exchange will publish one list embodying those various quotations after the close of business. This list will be carried on all the stock tickers controlled by the exchange.

### New Orleans Cotton

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—The price of cotton fell off today under selling pressure that appeared to originate in the interior of the belt. The close was at the lowest of the day, a loss of 11 to 15 points on the trading months. It was the most active day and fluctuations were the widest since the resumption of future trading.

Spots showed a downward tendency, local prices losing three sixteenths of a cent while spot markets generally marked quotations down one-eighth to one-eighth. Dallas lost one-eighth and quoted middling at 6 7/8c, the lowest in weeks.

The statistics of the day were encouraging but had no influence on fluctuations. Total port receipts for the day were 49,061 bales which totalled shipments, were 55,793 bales, causing a decrease in port stocks. Receipts thus far this week were 289,854 bales against 302,319 bales up to the same time last week which was taken to mean that the holding movement was growing among farmers.

Spot cotton easy. Sales on the spot 325 bales; to arrive 1,035.

Cotton futures closing: January 7.10; March 7.21; May 7.40; July 7.58; October 7.79.

### Liverpool Cotton

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.—Cotton, spot, moderate business; prices steady; American middling fair 5.37; good middling 4.69; middling 4.40; low middling 3.94; good ordinary 3.24; ordinary 2.79. Sales 6,000 bales, including 5,500 American and 500 for speculation and export. Receipts 21, 634 bales, including 13,355 American.

Futures closed quiet, May and June 4.12 1/2; July and August 4.17 1/2; October-November 4.27; January-February 4.32; February and March . . . . .

### Dry Goods

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Dry goods jobbers were buying steadily today. Denims were reduced to a basis of 12 to 14 for 9 ounce goods. It was announced, however, that orders could not be accepted beyond February because of the dyestuffs shortage. Yarns were quiet. Men's wear was inactive except for foreign business in army cloths.

### Live Stock

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Hogs steady. Bulk 6.55@6.85; light 6.10@6.85; mixed 6.40@7.00; heavy 6.35@7.00; rough 6.40@6.55; pigs 3.50@6.50.

Cattle strong. Native steers 5.70@10.50; western 5.25@8.50; cows and heifers 3.25@6.00; calves 7.00@10.00.

Sheep unsettled. Sheep 5.20@6.25; yearlings 5.30@7.50; lambs 4.50@9.00.

### Chicago Grain

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Profit taking by longs in wheat today more than wiped out an early advance due to high cables. Closing prices were heavy 3 to 4 c under last night. Corn suffered a net loss of 3 to 4 c to 1 1/2 c. 5-8 and oats of 3 to 5 c. Provisions advanced 2 1/2 to 3 c.

Grain and provisions closing:

December . . . . . 1.14 1/2

May . . . . . 1.30 3/8

December . . . . . 61 1/2

May . . . . . 63 7/8

October . . . . . 47

May . . . . . 51 3/4

Cash grain: Wheat, No. 2 red, 1.14 3/4@1.16; No. 2 hard, 1.15@1.16

### OUR STRONG DEFENSE

America does not need more battleships and a large standing army. Enough of both to do ordinary police duty is needful and proper. As military studies and practice cultivate manly qualities, a large "standing" army of the National guard is commendable. These are trained soldiers who work at their trades and professions for fifty-one weeks in a year and take a lay-off for a week sleeping under canvas as a vacation. They do not live off the people; they are not leeches and consumers; they are trained in obedience, soldierly bearing, and duty, and in emergency they are first to respond to the call for recruits.

We have in this country another force immeasurably greater than the largest battleships and vastly stronger than the greatest army in the world. It is our waving fields of golden grain and tossing tassels of corn. America is the only country which produces enough food stuff to make her own people comfortable and still have some left to export. A great general said: "An army travels on its belly." Our defense is in our farms, not our fortresses. The protectors of our nation are educated at Urbana and Ames and Madison, not at West Point and Annapolis. What the American people want to turn their attention to is not more military and naval appropriations, but to learn to establish upon American farms a permanent system of agriculture, which will insure increasing fertility of soil instead of impoverishment by following stiff-necked methods and theoretical visionaries who say "Rotation is enough to keep a soil fertile." A soil is like a bank; constant drafts without deposits mean bankruptcy. More knowledge of soils and less amuletic powder will keep the peace of the world.—Exchange.

1-4. Corn, No. 2 yellow, new C3 3-4@ 44 1/2.

Cats, standard, 48 1-2@49.

NEED HAVE NO FEARS OF DREAD EPIDEMIC

Foot-and-Mouth Disease is Very Unlikely to Reach State, Says Veterinarian.

CLEMSON COLLEGE, Dec. 2.—There is very little danger that foot-and-mouth disease will extend to South Carolina during the present outbreak. This statement is made by Dr. R. O. Feeley, state veterinarian and head of the veterinary division of Clemson College, in order to relieve the apprehensions of many who have been writing to Clemson College for information about the disease and the probabilities of its effects. If any, on the live stock industry in South Carolina.

Dr. Feeley is of the opinion that it is safe to say now that there is a minimum of likelihood of the disease reaching South Carolina during the present epidemic. He states that, owing to the excellent work of the federal bureau of animal industry, the quarantine lines have been rightly drawn, old shipments of stock have been traced and precautionary measures taken to the point where the men of the department of agriculture seem to have the situation well in hand. Owners of stock in South Carolina may therefore be reasonably sure that they will have no trouble with the dread disease.

From an almost diagonally opposite angle, however, the foot-and-mouth disease should have an effect upon the live stock industry in South Carolina, say the live stock demonstration agents of Clemson's extension division. The disease and the accompanying losses of stock and general uneasiness that is likely to prevail in middle western live stock circles for a time will be one of the causes that will contribute to a shortage of meat products next year. The demand for meat will be correspondingly heavy. The time is, therefore, ideal for the South Carolina farmer to engage more than ever, before in breeding cattle and hogs.

Clemson's advice to cotton farmers is to "grov" into live stock, rather than "go" into it. It is recognized that the process cannot be a sudden one. At the same time, a farmer will make a mistake this winter by raising more hogs than in any other year of his life.

In cooperation with the federal department of agriculture, Clemson College is now organizing county live stock associations in the tickle counties of the State and experts of the college will aid the members of these associations with their live stock problems.

### WHO PRODUCES WEALTH?

The people of Belgium are often said not to be self-supporting, since they do not produce from their own acres more than a fraction of the food they consume. Yet up to the time when the Germans invaded the kingdom they lived in much comfort, consuming as much food as most people.

As a matter of fact, they were just as truly self-supporting as are the farmers of America. They were engaged in taking coal and iron and other minerals from the earth, and producing from them and from the products of the farms and forests articles just as essential to be civilized life as food.

They are now reduced to poverty merely because they are not allowed to work and dispose of the fruits of their labors.

We are sending them food in the name of charity instead of in the way of trade, because the Belgians, instead of being productively employed making things we need, are under the blight prophesied against another people by Isaiah when he said, "For it shall be that as wandering birds, as a scattered nest, so shall the daughters of Moab be at the fords of Arnon."

In this scattered nest, before the German tempest struck it, work went on in which we as Americans were being served in a thousand productive ways. The tempest struck, and the Belgians ceased to work for us and with us.

This shows the intimate way in which all of us are interested in the prosperity of each of us. This is a war not of the nations actually engaged in it, but against every producer in the world.—Farm and Fireside.

**South Business School**  
Anderson and Springfield, S. C.